IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph at Page 6, 8th line from bottom, with the following:

In the image recording material of this aspect of the invention, a polymer compound having at least one of structural units represented by the ~~following~~ foregoing general formulae (4) and (5) is used as a polymer compound functioning as a binder in an amount of 30 mol% or more. While not completely clear, the effect thereof will be described below. In particular, the effect where an image recording material using the binder is used as a photosensitive layer of a heat mode type lithographic printing plate original will be described.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 12, line 6, with the following:

In the general formula (1), R^1 to R^3 each independently represents a monovalent organic group. Examples of R^1 include a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group, which may have a substituent, and among these, a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, a ~~methylakloxy~~ methylalkoxy group and a methylester group are preferable. Examples of R^2 and R^3 independently include a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an amino group, a dialkylamino group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, a sulfo group, a nitro group, a cyano group, an alkyl group, which may have a substituent, an aryl group, which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group, which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group, which may have a substituent, an alkylamino group, which may have a substituent, an arylamino group, which may have a substituent, an alkylsulfonyl group, which may have a substituent, and an arylsulfonyl group, which may have a substituent, and among these, a hydrogen atom, a

carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an alkyl group, which may have a substituent, and an aryl group, which may have a substituent, are preferable.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 33, line 1, with the following:

Specific examples thereof include an acrylate, such as an alkyl acrylate (the alkyl group of which preferably has from 1 to 20 carbon atoms) (such as methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, amyl acrylate, ethylhexyl acrylate, octyl acrylate, t-octyl acrylate, chloroethyl acrylate, 2,2-dimethylhydroxypropyl acrylate, 5-hydroxypentyl acrylate, trimethylolpropane monoacrylate, pentaerythritol monoacrylate, glycidyl acrylate, benzyl acrylate, methoxybenzyl acrylate, furfuryl acrylate and tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate), and an aryl acrylate (such as phenyl acrylate); an methacrylate, such as an alkyl methacrylate (the alkyl group of which preferably has from 1 to 20 carbon atoms) (such as methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl ~~methacryalte~~ methacrylate, isopropyl methacrylate, amyl methacrylate, hexyl methacrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, benzyl methacrylate, chlorobenzyl methacrylate, octyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, 5-hydroxypentyl methacrylate, 2,2-dimethyl-3-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, trimethylolpropane monomethacrylate, pentaerythritol monomethacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, furfuryl methacrylate and tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate), and an aryl methacrylate (such as phenyl methacrylate, cresyl methacrylate and naphthyl methacrylate); a styrene, such as styrene, an alkylstyrene (such as methylstyrene, dimethylstyrene, trimethylstyrene, ethylstyrene, diethylstyrene, isopropylstyrene, butylstyrene, hexylstyrene, cyclohexylstyrene, decylstyrene, benzylstyrene, chloromethylstyrene, ~~trifluoromoethylstyrene~~ trifluoromethylstyrene,

ethoxymethylstyrene and acetoxymethylstyrene), an alkoxystyrene (such as methoxystyrene, 4-methoxy-3-methylstyrene and dimethoxystyrene), and a halogenated styrene (such as chlorostyrene, dichlorostyrene, trichlorostyrene, tetrachlorostyrene, pentachlorostyrene, bromostyrene, dibromostyrene, iodostyrene, fluorostyrene, trifluorostyrene, 2-bromo-4-trifluoromethylstyrene and 4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylstyrene); acrylonitrile; and methacrylonitrile.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 41, line 15, with the following:

Examples of the substituent that can be introduced include a methoxycarbonyl group, an ethoxycarbonyl group, an ~~isopropyoxycarbonyl~~ isopropyloxycarbonyl group, a methyl group, an ethyl group and a phenyl group.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 50, line 3, with the following:

Examples of the functional group of the radical polymerizable compound having a functional group include a hydroxyl group, a carboxyl group, a carboxylic acid halide group, a carboxylic acid anhydride group, an amino group, a halogenated alkyl group, an isocyanate group and an epoxy group. Examples of the radical polymerizable compound having the functional group include 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic acid chloride, methacrylic acid chloride, N,N-dimethyl-2-aminoethyl methacrylate, 2-chloroethyl methacrylate, 2-ethyl isocyanate methacrylate, 3-propyl isocyanate methacrylate, glycidyl acrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl acrylate, 3,4-

epoxycyclohexylmethyl methacrylate, 2-bromoethyl methacrylate, 3-bromopropyl methacrylate, ~~2-hydorxyethyl~~ 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylamide and itaconic acid.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 52, line 11, with the following:

Specific examples thereof include an acrylate, such as an alkyl acrylate (the alkyl group of which preferably has from 1 to 20 carbon atoms) (such as methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, amyl acrylate, ethylhexyl acrylate, octyl acrylate, t-octyl acrylate, chloroethyl acrylate, 2,2-dimethylhydroxypropyl acrylate, 5-hydroxypentyl acrylate, trimethylolpropane monoacrylate, pentaerythritol monoacrylate, glycidyl acrylate, benzyl acrylate, methoxybenzyl acrylate, furfuryl acrylate and tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate), and an aryl acrylate (such as phenyl acrylate); an acrylate having a carbon-carbon unsaturated bond as a side chain substituent (such as allyl acrylate, 2-allyloxyethyl acrylate and propargyl acrylate); an methacrylate, such as an alkyl methacrylate (the alkyl group of which preferably has from 1 to 20 carbon atoms) (such as methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl ~~methacryalte~~ methacrylate, isopropyl methacrylate, amyl methacrylate, hexyl methacrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, benzyl methacrylate, chlorobenzyl methacrylate, octyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, 5-hydroxypentyl methacrylate, 2,2-dimethyl-3-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, trimethylolpropane monomethacrylate, pentaerythritol monomethacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, furfuryl methacrylate and tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate), and an aryl methacrylate (such as phenyl methacrylate, cresyl methacrylate and naphthyl methacrylate); a methacrylate having a carbon-carbon unsaturated bond as a

side chain substituent (such as allyl methacrylate, 2-allyloxyethyl methacrylate and propargyl methacrylate); a styrene, such as styrene, an alkylstyrene (such as methylstyrene, dimethylstyrene, trimethylstyrene, ethylstyrene, diethylstyrene, isopropylstyrene, butylstyrene, hexylstyrene, cyclohexylstyrene, decylstyrene, benzylstyrene, chloromethylstyrene, ~~trifluoromoethylstyrene~~ trifluoromethylstyrene, ethoxymethylstyrene and acetoxymethylstyrene), an alkoxystyrene (such as methoxystyrene, 4-methoxy-3-methylstyrene and dimethoxystyrene), and a halogenated styrene (such as chlorostyrene, dichlorostyrene, trichlorostyrene, tetrachlorostyrene, pentachlorostyrene, bromostyrene, dibromostyrene, iodostyrene, fluorostyrene, trifluorostyrene, 2-bromo-4-trifluoromethylstyrene and 4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethylstyrene); acrylonitrile; and methacrylonitrile.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 62, line 16, with the following:

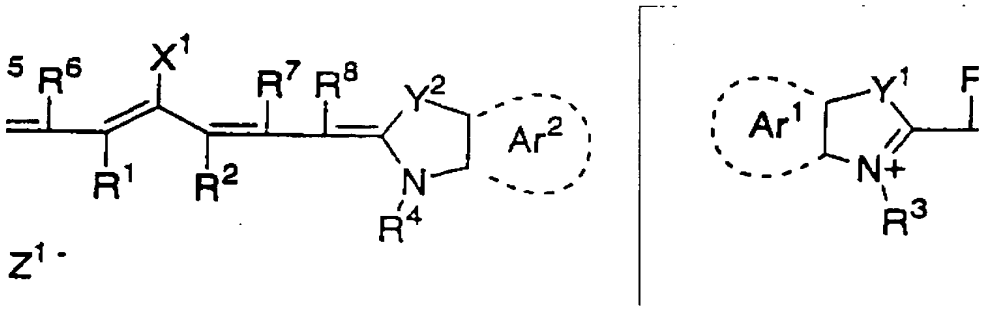
As the dye, known products can be utilized, for example, the commercially available dyes and the dyes described in literature, such as Senryo Binran (Dye Handbook), edited by The Society of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan, 1970. Specific examples thereof include an azo dye, a metallic complex azo dye, a pyrazolone azo dye, a naphthoquinone dye, an anthraquinone dye, a phthalocyanine dye, a carbonium dye, a quinonimine dye, a methine dye, a cyanine dye, a ~~squalirium~~ squarylium dye, a pyrylium salt and a metallic thiolate complex.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 62, line 24, with the following:

Preferable examples of the dye include the cyanine dyes described in JP-A-58-125246, JP-A-59-84356, JP-A-59-202829 and JP-A-60-78787, the methine dyes described in JP-A-58-173696, JP-A-58-181690 and JP-A-58-194595, the naphthoquinone dyes described in JP-A-58-112793, JP-A-58,224793, JP-A-59-48187, JP-A-59-73996, JP-A-60-52940 and JP-A-60-63744, the ~~squalirium~~ squarylium dyes described in JP-A-58-112792, and the cyanine dyes described in British Patent No. 434,875.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 63, line 18, with the following:

Among these dyes, a cyanine dye, a ~~squalirium~~ squarylium dye, a pyrylium salt and a nickel thiolate complex are particularly preferable. Furthermore, a cyanine dye is preferable, and a cyanine dye represented by the following general formula (I) is especially preferable:



General formula (I)

Please replace the paragraph at Page 72, line 23, with the following:

Examples of the ester of an aliphatic polyvalent alcohol compound and an unsaturated carboxylic acid which is the radical polymerizable compound include the following. Examples of an acrylate include ethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, 1,3-butanediol diacrylate, tetramethylene glycol diacrylate, propylene glycol diacrylate, neopentyl glycol diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, trimethylolpropane tri(acryloyloxypropyl) ether, trimethylolethane triacrylate, hexanediol diacrylate, 1,4-cyclohexanediol diacrylate, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, pentaerythritol diacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, pentaerythritol diacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate, sorbitol triacrylate, sorbitol tetraacrylate, sorbitol pentaacrylate, sorbitol hexaacrylate, tri(acryloyloxyethyl) ~~isocyanaurate~~ isocyanurate and a polyester acrylate oligomer.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 73, line 11, with the following:

Examples of a methacrylate include tetramethylene glycol dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, neopentyl glycol dimethacrylate, trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, trimethylolethane trimethacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 1,3-butanediol dimethacrylate, hexanediol dimethacrylate, pentaerythritol dimethacrylate, pentaerythritol trimethacrylate, pentaerythritol tetramethacrylate, dipentaerythritol dimethacrylate, dipentaerythritol hexamethacrylate, sorbitol trimethacrylate, sorbitol tetramethacrylate, bis(p-(3-methacryloxy-2-hydroxypropoxy)phenyl)dimethylmethane and bis(p-~~(metheryloxyethoxy)phenyl)dimethylmethane~~ (methacryloxyethoxy)phenyl)dimethylmethane;

Please replace the paragraph at Page 74, line 11, with the following:

Specific examples of a monomer of an amide of an aliphatic polyvalent amine compound and an unsaturated carboxylic acid include methylenebis(acrylamide), methylenebis(methacrylamide), 1,6-hexamethylenebis(acrylamide), 1,6-hexamethylenebis(methacrylamide), diethylenetriamine ~~trisquarylamide~~ trisacrylamide, xylylenebisacrylamide and xylylenebismethacrylamide.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 74, line 11, with the following:

In the case where an alkali aqueous solution is used as a developing solution, known alkaline aqueous solutions may be used as the developing solution and a replenishing solution. Examples thereof include an inorganic alkali salt, such as sodium silicate, potassium silicate, sodium tertiary phosphate, potassium tertiary phosphate, ammonium tertiary phosphate, sodium secondary phosphate, potassium secondary phosphate, ammonium secondary phosphate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, ammonium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, sodium borate, potassium borate, ammonium borate, sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and lithium hydroxide. An organic alkali agent may also be used, examples of which include monomethylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, ~~monethylamine~~ monoethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, monoisopropylamine, diisopropylamine, triisopropylamine, n-butylamine, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, diisopropanolamine, ~~ethyeleneimine, ethyelenediamine~~ ethyleneimine, ethylenediamine and pyridine.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 78, line 21, with the following:

Specific examples of the amphoteric surface active agent include alkyldi(aminoethyl)glycine, alkylpolyaminoethylglycine hydrochloride, 2-alkyl-N-carboxyethyl-N-hydroxyethylimidazolinium betaine and ~~N-tetradecyl-N,N-betain~~ N-tetradecyl-N,N-betaine (for example, Amogen K, a trade name, manufactured by Dai-ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd.).

Please replace the paragraph at Page 87, line 11, with the following:

Various kinds of surface active agents and organic solvents may be added to the developer solution and the replenishing solution for acceleration or suppression of development, scattering of development dusts, and increase of affinity of an image part of the printing plate to ink. Preferable examples of the surface active agent include an anionic surface active agent, a cationic surface active agent, a nonionic surface active agent and an amphoteric surface active agent. Preferable examples of the organic solvent include benzyl alcohol. Polyethylene glycol, a derivative thereof, polypropylene glycol and a derivative thereof are also preferably added. A nonreducing sugar, such as ~~arabit, sorbit and mannit~~ arabitol, sorbitol, and mannitol, may also be added.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 87, line 22, with the following:

Furthermore, an inorganic salt based reducing agents, such as hydroquinone, resorcin, and a sodium salt and a potassium salt of sulfurous acid or ~~bisulferous~~ bisulfurous

acid, an organic carboxylic acid, a defoaming agent and a softening agent for hard water may also be added.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 100, 11th line from the bottom, with the following:

Preparation of Support

An aluminum plate having a thickness of 0.30 mm was subjected to sand roughening by using a nylon brush and an aqueous suspension of ~~Pamiston of 400 mesh,and~~ pumice of 400 mesh, and then washed well with water. After etching by dipping in a 10% by weight aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide at 70°C for 60 seconds, it was washed with flowing water and neutralized with 20% by weight nitric acid, and then washed with water. It was then subjected to an electrolytic surface roughening treatment by using an electric current of an alternating waveform of sine wave under the condition of V_A = 12.7 V in a 1% by weight nitric acid aqueous solution with an anodic electric amount of 160 C/dm^2. The surface roughness was measured, and it was 0.6 μm in terms of Ra. It was then dipped in a 30% by weight sulfuric acid aqueous solution at 55°C for 2 minutes for desmutting, and then subjected to an anodic oxidizing treatment in a 20% by weight sulfuric acid solution at an electric current density of 2 A/dm^2 for 2 minutes to form an anodic oxide film having a thickness of 2.7 g/m^2.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 119, line 10, with the following:

Preparation of Support

An aluminum plate having a thickness of 0.30 mm was subjected to sand roughening by using a nylon brush and an aqueous suspension of ~~Pamiston~~ pumice of 400 mesh, and then washed well with water. After etching by dipping in a 10% by weight aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide at 70°C for 60 seconds, it was washed with flowing water and neutralized with 20% by weight nitric acid, and then washed with water. It was then subjected to an electrolytic surface roughening treatment by using an electric current of an alternating waveform of sine wave under the condition of V_A = 12.7 V in a 1% by weight nitric acid aqueous solution with an anodic electric amount of 160 C/dm^2. The surface roughness was measured, and it was 0.6 μm in terms of Ra. It was then dipped in a 30% by weight sulfuric acid aqueous solution at 55°C for 2 minutes for desmutting, and then subjected to an anodic oxidizing treatment in a 20% by weight sulfuric acid solution at an electric current density of 2 A/dm^2 for 2 minutes to form an anodic oxide film having a thickness of 2.7 g/m^2. Thereafter, the coating composition for an undercoating layer was coated thereon and dried under an 80°C environment for 30 seconds. The dry coating amount was 10 mg/m^2.

Please replace the paragraph at Page 120, line 10, with the following:

Preparation of Support

An aluminum plate having a thickness of 0.30 mm was subjected to sand roughening by using a nylon brush and an aqueous suspension of ~~Pamiston~~ pumice of 400 mesh, and then washed well with water. After etching by dipping in a 10% by weight aqueous solution of

sodium hydroxide at 70°C for 60 seconds, it was washed with flowing water and neutralized with 20% by weight nitric acid, and then washed with water. It was then subjected to an electrolytic surface roughening treatment by using an electric current of an alternating waveform of sine wave under the condition of V_A = 12.7 V in a 1% by weight nitric acid aqueous solution with an anodic electric amount of 160 C/dm^2. The surface roughness was measured, and it was 0.6 μm in terms of Ra. It was then dipped in a 30% by weight sulfuric acid aqueous solution at 55°C for 2 minutes for desmutting, and then subjected to an anodic oxidizing treatment in a 20% by weight sulfuric acid solution at an electric current density of 2 A/dm^2 for 2 minutes to form an anodic oxide film having a thickness of 2.7 g/m^2.